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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

14 LATIA ALEXANDER, individually as heir of
ISAIAH T. WILLIAMS and in her capacity as
15 Special Administrator of the Estate of ISAIAH
T. WILLIAMS.

Plaintiff.

V.

18 LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE
19 DEPARTMENT, a political subdivision of the
20 State of Nevada; KERRY KUBLA, in his
individual capacity; BRICE CLEMENTS, in
21 his individual capacity; ALEX GONZALES,
in his individual capacity; RUSSELL
22 BACKMAN, in his individual capacity;
JAMES ROTHENBURG, in his individual
23 capacity; JAMES BERTUCCINI, in his
individual capacity; MELANIE O'DANIEL,
24 in her individual capacity; DOES I-XX,
25 inclusive.

26 || Defendants.

CASE NO. 2:24-cv-00074-APG-NJK

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

28 Plaintiff, LATIA ALEXANDER, individually as heir of ISAIAH TYREE WILLIAMS and

1 in her capacity as Special Administrator of the Estate of ISAIAH TYREE WILLIAMS, by and
 2 through her counsel, Adam J. Breeden, Esq. of BREEDEN & ASSOCIATES, PLLC and Corrine P.
 3 Murpy, Esq. of MURPHY'S LAW, PC, hereby alleges the following as her Complaint:

4 **PARTIES, JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

5 1. Plaintiff LATIA ALEXANDER is a resident and citizen of the State of Nevada,
 6 County of Clark, and was at all times relevant to this Complaint.

7 2. Plaintiff ALEXANDER is the mother of Isaiah Tyree Williams, deceased, and brings
 8 this action in her individual capacity as an heir of Williams and also as the duly appointed Special
 9 Administrator of his Estate.

10 3. Defendant, LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT (hereinafter
 11 referred to as "LVMPD"), is a public agency police department organized pursuant to NRS Chapter
 12 280, operating in the County of Clark, State of Nevada. It is a "law enforcement agency" as that
 13 term is defined in NRS § 289.010(2) and is political subdivision of Clark County, Nevada.

14 4. Defendant, KERRY KUBLA is, on information and belief, a resident and citizen of
 15 the State of Nevada, County of Clark, and was at all times relevant to this Complaint. This Defendant
 16 at the times alleges herein was a "peace officer" in the State of Nevada as that term is defined in
 17 NRS § 289.150(1) and was working as an officer for LVMPD.

18 5. Defendant, BRICE CLEMENTS is, on information and belief, a resident and citizen
 19 of the State of Nevada, County of Clark, and was at all times relevant to this Complaint. This
 20 Defendant at the times alleges herein was a "peace officer" in the State of Nevada as that term is
 21 defined in NRS § 289.150(1) and was working as an officer for LVMPD.

22 6. Defendant, ALEX GONZALES is, on information and belief, a resident and citizen
 23 of the State of Nevada, County of Clark, and was at all times relevant to this Complaint. This
 24 Defendant at the times alleges herein was a "peace officer" in the State of Nevada as that term is
 25 defined in NRS § 289.150(1) and was working as an officer for LVMPD.

26 7. Defendant, RUSSELL BACKMAN is, on information and belief, a resident and
 27 citizen of the State of Nevada, County of Clark, and was at all times relevant to this Complaint. This
 28 Defendant at the times alleges herein was a "peace officer" in the State of Nevada as that term is

1 defined in NRS § 289.150(1) and was working as a sergeant for LVMPD.

2 8. Defendant, JAMES ROTHENBURG is, on information and belief, a resident and
3 citizen of the State of Nevada, County of Clark, and was at all times relevant to this Complaint. This
4 Defendant at the times alleges herein was a “peace officer” in the State of Nevada as that term is
5 defined in NRS § 289.150(1) and was working as an officer for LVMPD.

6 9. Defendant, JAMES BERTUCCINI is, on information and belief, a resident and
7 citizen of the State of Nevada, County of Clark, and was at all times relevant to this Complaint. This
8 Defendant at the times alleges herein was a “peace officer” in the State of Nevada as that term is
9 defined in NRS § 289.150(1) and was working as an officer for LVMPD.

10 10. Defendant, MELANIE O’DANIEL is, on information and belief, a resident and
11 citizen of the State of Nevada, County of Clark, and was at all times relevant to this Complaint. This
12 Defendant at the times alleges herein was a “peace officer” in the State of Nevada as that term is
13 defined in NRS § 289.150(1) and was working as a lieutenant for LVMPD.

14 11. The true names and capacities of Defendants DOES I-XX, inclusive, are unknown
15 to the Plaintiff, who therefore sues these Defendants by such fictitious names. Specifically, but
16 without limitation, Plaintiff does not know the exact name of all officers involved in the events
17 alleged herein who were responsible for service of a warrant and the shooting death of her son,
18 Isaiah Tyree Williams. This includes the persons responsible for obtaining a warrant, the persons
19 responsible for planning the raid, the supervisor of the named officers and the persons responsible
20 for the training of the officers as to how to conduct search and seizure. Plaintiff is informed and
21 believes and thereon alleges that each of the Defendants designated herein as a DOE Defendant is
22 responsible in some manner for the events and happenings referred to herein, and caused injury and
23 damages proximately thereby to Plaintiff, as herein alleged, and Plaintiff will ask leave of this Court,
24 as may be necessary, to amend this Complaint to insert the true names and capacities of these
25 Defendants when the same have been ascertained by Plaintiff, together with appropriate charging
26 allegations, and join such Defendants in this action.

27 12. At the times alleged herein, Defendants KUBLA, CLEMENTS, GONZALES,
28 BACKMAN, ROTHENBURG, BERTUCCINI, O’DANIEL, and DOES I-XX, inclusive were the

1 actual, apparent, implied, or ostensible agents of Defendant LVMPD. Therefore, Defendant
 2 LVMPD is responsible for the injuries and damages caused to the Plaintiff under the theory of
 3 respondeat superior, NRS § 41.130 and to the extent applicable NRS § 42.007.

4 13. Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada under
 5 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because the Defendants reside in the District and the events giving rise to the
 6 claim occurred in the District of Nevada.

7 14. The Court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendants because they have minimum
 8 contacts with the state of Nevada and under FRCP 4(k) are subject to personal jurisdiction in the
 9 Eighth Judicial District Court of Nevada.

10 15. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 USC § 1331
 11 (federal question jurisdiction), 28 USC § 1343(a) (jurisdiction over civil rights claims), and 28 USC
 12 § 1367 (supplemental jurisdiction over state law claims). This case is brought, in part, under 42 USC
 13 §§ 1983, 1985, 1986, 1988 and the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States
 14 Constitution.

15 16. Plaintiff alleges that the causes of action contained herein do not require exhaustion
 16 of administrative remedies. *Eggleston v. Stuart*, 495 P.3d 482, 486 (Nev. 2021) (“a party generally
 17 is not required to exhaust administrative remedies before filing a § 1983 civil rights claim”).
 18 Regardless, Plaintiff affirmatively alleges that she submitted a “claim” pursuant to NRS § 41.036
 19 and § 41.039 to LVMPD on or about January 4, 2024 with no response from LVMPD as of the date
 20 of this filing.

21 **ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION**

22 17. This lawsuit is the tragic result of LVMPD and its officers failing to reasonably
 23 execute a search and seizure and abide by the knock-and-announce rule. These failures led to an
 24 explosively dangerous and completely unnecessary situation which resulted in the death of an
 25 innocent, 19-year-old black man.

26 18. The United States and Nevada constitutions require that search and seizure
 27 conducted by a peace officer must be reasonable. Even if officers have a search or arrest warrant,
 28 the manner of service or execution of that warrant must also be reasonable.

1 19. On January 10, 2022 at approximately 5:00 a.m., SWAT officers Defendants
2 KUBLA, CLEMENTS, GONZALES, BACKMAN, ROTHENBURG, BERTUCCINI and DOES I-
3 XX (collectively the “officers”) approached an apartment located 3050 S Nellis Blvd, Las Vegas,
4 NV 89121.

5 20. Prior to that date, Defendants BACKMAN and O’DANIEL as S.W.A.T. supervisors
6 had personally prepared, reviewed and approved a S.W.A.T. IAP (Incident Action Plan) which was
7 unsafe, contrary to Constitutional and state law knock and announce principles, and violated SWAT
8 policies in various ways.

9 21. More specifically, the IAP had essentially been forged by re-using signatures from
10 earlier versions of IAPs that had been rejected. Contrary to LVMPD official policy, BACKMAN
11 and O’DANIEL approved a CET entry, which is inconsistent with the Constitution. They also
12 approved insertion of a “stun stick” device through a window without known clearance that it was
13 not be deployed near a person, also contrary to official policy. Moreover, overall the IAP called for
14 excessive, preemptive force, contrary to official LVMPD policy and the Constitution, without any
15 knowledge of who was inside or whether they presented a threat to officers serving the warrant.

16 22. The officers on January 10, 2022 intended, pursuant to the flawed S.W.A.T. IAP, to
17 serve a search warrant on a third party for a crime committed at another location two months earlier.

18 23. On information and belief, the officers lacked a “no-knock” warrant. They lacked an
19 arrest warrant. Instead, they had a property search warrant only and sought evidence, such as a
20 handgun, that could not be easily disposed of if it existed in the apartment.

21 24. Prior to serving the warrant, the officers lacked probable cause or reasonable
22 suspicion (1) that the suspect(s), as opposed to other individuals, was/were actually inside the
23 apartment, (2) that any criminal activity was presently occurring inside the apartment, or (3) that
24 any occupant of the apartment was actually armed. Simple research by law enforcement would have
25 caused the officers to learn that (4) the apartment was neither rented by nor regularly occupied by
26 the suspect(s) for which they were searching.

27 25. The officers, who were part of LVMPD’s S.W.A.T. team, chose to execute the
28 warrant at approximately 5:00 a.m., a time they knew any occupants of the apartment would likely

1 be asleep, and in darkness, a practice that LVMPD would later state is a common practice at the
2 department ironically done because it was allegedly “safer” for officers and the community. They
3 planned in advance to use force to enter the apartment after the second search warrant announcement
4 was made, a process they knew would take only seconds before force was used.

5 26. The officers also planned in advance and later actually deployed a stun stick and a
6 noise flash device into the apartment simultaneous with their announcements which, by their very
7 nature, are designed to confuse persons and impair their hearing, including potentially the ability to
8 hear the officers’ required announcement of their presence and purpose.

9 27. More specifically, during the raid officers BERTUCCINI and ROTHENBURG were
10 positioned by the west window of the ground floor apartment which they would break to deploy a
11 stun stick device while officers KUBLA, CLEMENTS, GONZALES, and BACKMAN were at the
12 front door which they would forcibly knock down with a battering device. O’DANIEL was not
13 personally present but had personally participated in the planning and approval of the S.W.A.T. IAP
14 authorizing the action.

15 28. The United States Constitution, Federal law, Nevada law and the State of Nevada
16 Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training for execution of warrants, and LVMPD’s
17 own internal policies and procedures all require that officers who are not serving a no-knock warrant
18 must (1) knock and announce to declare their presence and purpose and (2) wait to allow a
19 reasonable opportunity for persons inside any dwelling to ascertain the identity of the officers and
20 comply with the request for admittance prior to using any force to enter a dwelling. This is known
21 as the knock-and-announce rule but is more accurately described as the knock-and-announce-and-
22 wait rule.

23 29. The United States Supreme Court found in *Wilson v. Arkansas*, 514 U.S. 927 (1995)
24 that this knock-and-announce rule is part of the requirements of the Fourth Amendment to the United
25 States Constitution and that officers who are not serving a no-knock warrant must (1) knock-and-
26 announce their presence and intent and then (2) wait a “reasonable” amount of time to determine
27 whether the officers will be refused entry before using force to enter a dwelling to execute the
28 warrant.

1 30. Federal law, 18 U.S.C. § 3109, imposes a knock-and-announce rule on officers
 2 executing a warrant and, even if this statute is applicable only to federal law enforcement officers,
 3 it sets forth an industry standard for law enforcement.

4 31. Nevada state law, NRS § 179.055, imposes a knock-and-announce rule on Nevada
 5 peace officers executing a warrant and states that they may use force to enter a dwelling only “after
 6 notice of authority and purpose, the officer is refused admittance.”

7 32. Police policies and practices adopted by the State of Nevada Commission on Peace
 8 Officer Standards and Training as well as LVMPD’s own policies and procedures impose a knock-
 9 and-announce rule on officers executing a warrant and states that “approximately **one minute** would
 10 be a safe period in most cases....” for the officers to wait after stating their authority and purpose to
 11 determine whether they may use force to enter the dwelling.

12 33. While there is no bright-line rule as to what constitutes a reasonable amount of time
 13 for officers to wait, the United States Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has noted that there must be a
 14 lapse of “a significant amount of time” after the knock-and-announce before officers may forcibly
 15 enter the premises. *United States v. Mendonsa*, 989 F.2d 366, 370 (9th Cir. 1993). This time period
 16 must allow the occupants “a reasonable opportunity to ascertain who was at the door and to respond
 17 to [the officers’] request for admittance” and “the fact that the warrant was executed early in the
 18 morning when it was likely the occupants...would be asleep” dictates a longer reasonable amount
 19 of time the officers must wait. *United States v. Granville*, 222 F.3d 1214, 1218 (9th Cir. 2000). The
 20 Ninth Circuit has noted that “[t]he shortest wait we have upheld is **ten seconds**...[u]sually, the wait
 21 is much longer.” *Id.*

22 34. According to LVMPD’s own internal Force Investigation Team (FIT) report
 23 following the incident, the officers arrived and began to yell “police, search warrant” at 4:59:56 and
 24 began forcibly entering the property by breaking a window to deploy a stun stick distraction just **8**
 25 **seconds** later, a time period by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals’ own words it has **never** held
 26 reasonable under **any** circumstance.

27 35. However, contrary to the FIT report, a detailed analysis from officer Body Worn
 28 Camera video firmly establishes that:

- 1 a. No officer ever performed the “knock” portion of the “knock and announce,”
- 2 b. Sgt. BACKMAN initiated the “announce” but blundered and failed to
- 3 identify the apartment to be searched in his initial announcement;
- 4 c. Only **three (3) seconds** after Sgt. BACKMAN ended his initial
- 5 announcement, officers began forceful entry into the apartment by breaking
- 6 a living room window and deploying a stun stick;
- 7 d. Only **four (4) seconds** after Sgt. BACKMAN ended his initial
- 8 announcement, officers began forceful entry into the apartment by battering
- 9 the front door;

10

11 36. Officers began ramming the front door just four (4) seconds after ending their first
12 announcement of their presence, an amount of time that is completely unreasonable to rouse
13 someone from their sleep and give them a reasonable opportunity to ascertain who was at the door
14 and to respond to the officers’ request for admittance. They further encountered a brass plate on the
15 front door and should have called a “tactical” which would have ended their CET entry, but failed
16 to do so contrary to their training.

17 37. At the same time, officers deployed what is known as a stun stick and a nine-bang
18 noise flash device, which by their very nature would make it difficult for a person inside the dwelling
19 to hear officers announcing themselves and their purpose.

20 38. At the time the forcible entry into the apartment was executed, Williams was asleep
21 on the living room couch of the apartment just inside the front door. He had a handgun next to him
22 for protection.

23 39. Because the officers failed to allow Williams a reasonable opportunity to ascertain
24 who was at the door and to respond to the officers’ request for admittance, Williams had only
25 seconds to assess the situation as he was roused from his sleep.

26 40. At this time, due to the extremely dangerous circumstances the officers created by
27 failing to properly abide by the knock-and-announce requirement, conducting the raid at 5:00 a.m.
28 in the dark, and deploying noise and distraction devices which sound like gunfire, Williams did not

1 realize the armed men entering the apartment were law enforcement officers with a search warrant.
 2 He made a tragic decision to grab the firearm he kept for protection and fired on the officers,
 3 mistakenly believing them to be intruders. The officers returned fire and shot Williams at least 17
 4 times, some to the back shoulder, buttocks and back of the legs. Williams had such little reaction
 5 time he was still laying down on the couch as officers shot him.

6 41. Williams survived his injuries for a brief time. As he lay bleeding to death on the
 7 floor and coughing up his own blood with his last breaths, the officers tied his hands behind his back
 8 with a zip tie as he died at the scene. Officers attempted no emergency medical care to save his life.

9 42. After the senseless death of Williams, the officers discovered (1) Williams was not
 10 the suspect the officers investigating, (2) the suspect was not even present at the apartment, and
 11 (3) there was no contraband or evidence of a crime in the apartment. There is no evidence that
 12 Williams even knew the suspect. The suspect was not even the renter of the apartment.

13 43. Williams' story is yet another tragic death of a young, black male who was engaged
 14 in no illegal activity at the time of his death who died simply because law enforcement did not
 15 properly perform their jobs as Constitutionally and statutorily required.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violation of Federal Civil Rights Under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 et. seq. – Fourth Amendment)

18 44. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained
 19 in Paragraphs 1-42 as if fully set forth herein.

20 45. This cause of action is pleaded by Plaintiff ALEXANDER only against the following
 21 Defendants in their individual capacities as state actors: Defendants KUBLA, CLEMENTS,
 22 GONZALES, BACKMAN, ROTHENBURG, BERTUCCINI, O'DANIEL, and all other DOE
 23 Defendants.

24 46. The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution states that “[t]he right of
 25 the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches
 26 and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported
 27 by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or
 28 things to be seized.”

1 47. The reasonableness requirement of the Fourth Amendment extends to the manner in
2 which police execute otherwise valid searches, and generally requires that they knock, announce
3 their presence and purpose, and then wait a reasonable amount of time for the occupant of a dwelling
4 to ascertain the identity of the officers and allow them inside the dwelling. *See, e.g., United States*
5 *v. Banks*, 540 U.S. 31, 35, 124 S. Ct. 521, 157 L. Ed. 2d 343 (2003).

6 48. Unlawful entry by officers and unlawful mode of entry by use of force, both of which
7 Plaintiff alleges in this action by the Defendants, violate the Fourth Amendment as an unreasonable
8 search and seizure.

9 49. The Fourth Amendment has been held applicable to the States and individual state
10 actors, a process called incorporation, pursuant to the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth
11 Amendment to the United States Constitution. *Mapp v. Ohio*, 367 U.S. 643, 655, 81 S. Ct. 1684,
12 1691 (1961) (incorporation of Fourth Amendment).

13 50. Pursuant to 42 USC § 1983, “[e]very person who, under color of any statute,
14 ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia,
15 subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the
16 jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the
17 Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other
18 proper proceeding for redress...”

19 51. At the times alleged in the complaint on January 10, 2022, Defendants KUBLA,
20 CLEMENTS, GONZALES, BACKMAN, ROTHENBURG, BERTUCCINI, O’DANIEL, and all
21 other DOE Defendants were state actors of the State of Nevada or its political subdivisions, acting
22 under color of law.

23 52. Defendants KUBLA, CLEMENTS, GONZALES, BACKMAN, ROTHENBURG,
24 BERTUCCINI, O’DANIEL, and all other DOE Defendants did violate the civil rights of the
25 Williams under the Fourth Amendment by, without limitation, unlawful entry and unlawful mode
26 of entry by failing to properly knock-and-announce and allow a reasonable time for Williams to
27 ascertain the officer’s identities and provide them admittance, shooting and killing Williams,
28 provoking a violent confrontation, and using excessive force to conduct the search and seizure

1 considering the totality of the circumstances.

2 53. The acts of Defendants KUBLA, CLEMENTS, GONZALES, BACKMAN,
3 ROTHENBURG, BERTUCCINI, O'DANIEL, and all other DOE Defendants, which were done in
4 concert, deprived Williams of his rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution or
5 laws of the United States.

6 54. Defendants KUBLA, CLEMENTS, GONZALES, BACKMAN, ROTHENBURG,
7 BERTUCCINI, O'DANIEL, and all other DOE Defendants lacked any valid justification or
8 Constitutional exception for their unlawful actions.

9 55. At the times alleged herein, the Constitutional rights of Williams were clearly
10 established and it would be clear to a reasonable officer/actor that his/her conduct was unlawful in
11 the situation he/she was confronted.

12 56. As a result of the violation of Williams' civil rights, he died. Prior to his death he
13 sustained physical injury with tremendous pain and suffering, emotional distress, and nominal
14 damages in an amount to be proven at trial. ALEXANDER as an heir has also experienced her own
15 grief, loss, sorrow and companionship of her son. These damages will be determined at trial but are
16 alleged to exceed One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000).

17 57. The aforementioned acts of the Defendants were the proximate cause of Williams'
18 injuries and death.

19 58. Plaintiff ALEXANDER brings this wrongful death and survivorship action in her
20 capacity as an heir and Special Administrator of Williams' estate for all damages recoverable under
21 NRS § 41.085 and NRS § 41.100.

22 59. The acts of Defendants KUBLA, CLEMENTS, GONZALES, BACKMAN,
23 ROTHENBURG, BERTUCCINI, O'DANIEL, and all other DOE Defendants were taken with
24 oppression, fraud or malice and/or their conduct was motivated by evil motive or intent, or involved
25 reckless or callous indifference to the federally protected rights of others, therefore Plaintiff seeks
26 punitive damages.

27 60. Plaintiff is entitled to attorney's fees, costs of suit, expert fees and interest, including
28 attorney's fees and expert fees pursuant to 42 USC § 1988 and all other applicable law.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violation of Federal Civil Rights Under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 et. seq. – Fourteenth Amendment)

61. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in Paragraphs 1-59 as if fully set forth herein.

62. This cause of action is pleaded by Plaintiff ALEXANDER only against the following Defendants in their individual capacities as state actors: Defendants KUBLA, CLEMENTS, GONZALES, BACKMAN, ROTHENBURG, BERTUCCINI, O'DANIEL, and all other DOE Defendants.

63. The Fourteenth Amendment prohibits a state from depriving "any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." The Fourteenth Amendment encompasses a "constitutional right to associate with family members." *Lipscomb By & Through DeFehr v. Simmons*, 884 F.2d 1242, 1244 (9th Cir. 1989). "A decedent's parents and children generally have the right to assert substantive due process claims under the Fourteenth Amendment" for the death of their loved one. *Wheeler v. City of Santa Clara*, 894 F.3d 1046, 1057 (9th Cir. 2018).

64. Based on the allegations set forth herein, Defendants KUBLA, CLEMENTS, GONZALES, BACKMAN, ROTHENBURG, BERTUCCINI, O'DANIEL and all other DOE Defendants deprived ALEXANDER of her substantive due process rights to associate with Williams.

65. The manner in which the Defendants conducted the search and seizure and killed Williams shocks the conscience and it was deliberately planned in advance to enter the property forcefully without allowing a sufficient time for persons inside the apartment to ascertain the identity of the officers and comply with their requests for admittance.

66. The acts of Defendants KUBLA, CLEMENTS, GONZALES, BACKMAN, ROTHENBURG, BERTUCCINI, O'DANIEL and all other DOE Defendants, which were done in concert, deprived ALEXANDER of her rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

67. Defendants KUBLA, CLEMENTS, GONZALES, BACKMAN, ROTHENBURG, BERTUCCINI, O'DANIEL, and all other DOE Defendants lacked any valid justification or

1 Constitutional exception for their unlawful actions.

2 68. At the times alleged herein, the Constitutional rights of Williams and ALEXANDER
 3 were clearly established and it would be clear to a reasonable officer/actor that his/her conduct was
 4 unlawful in the situation he/she was confronted.

5 69. As a result of the constitutional violations, ALEXANDER has experienced her own
 6 grief, loss, sorrow and companionship of her son. These damages will be determined at trial but are
 7 alleged to exceed One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000).

8 70. The aforementioned acts of the Defendants were the proximate cause of
 9 ALEXANDER's injuries.

10 71. The acts of Defendants KUBLA, CLEMENTS, GONZALES, BACKMAN,
 11 ROTHENBURG, BERTUCCINI, O'DANIEL and all other DOE Defendants were taken with
 12 oppression, fraud or malice and/or their conduct was motivated by evil motive or intent, or involved
 13 reckless or callous indifference to the federally protected rights of others, therefore Plaintiff seeks
 14 punitive damages.

15 72. Plaintiff is entitled to attorney's fees, costs of suit, expert fees and interest, including
 16 attorney's fees and expert fees pursuant to 42 USC § 1988 and all other applicable law.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violations of Nevada Constitution/Constitutional Tort)

19 73. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained
 20 in Paragraphs 1-71 as if fully set forth herein.

21 74. This cause of action is pleaded by Plaintiff against the following Defendants:
 22 LVMPD, KUBLA, CLEMENTS, GONZALES, BACKMAN, ROTHENBURG, BERTUCCINI,
 23 O'DANIEL, and all other DOE Defendants.

24 75. The Nevada Constitution Art. I Sec. 18 states that "[t]he right of the people to be
 25 secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable seizures and searches shall
 26 not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by Oath or Affirmation,
 27 particularly describing the place or places to be searched, and the person or persons, and thing or
 28 things to be seized." This includes the knock and announce rule and use of excessive force to enter

1 a dwelling.

2 76. Nevada state law, NRS § 179.055, imposes a knock-and-announce rule on Nevada
3 peace officers executing a warrant and states that they may use force to enter a dwelling only “after
4 notice of authority and purpose, the officer is refused admittance.”

5 77. The Nevada Constitution Art. I Sec. 8 states that “[n]o person shall be deprived of
6 life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.”

7 78. The Nevada Supreme Court has held that there is a private cause of action under the
8 Nevada Const. Art. I Sec. 18 for retrospective monetary relief, a so-called Constitutional Tort. *Mack*
9 *v. Williams*, 522 P.3d 434, 450 (Nev. 2022). Plaintiff asserts that there is also a cause of action for
10 violation of substantive due process for violation of Nevada Constitution Art. I Sec. 8.

11 79. At the times alleged in the Complaint, Defendants LVMPD, KUBLA, CLEMENTS,
12 GONZALES, BACKMAN, ROTHENBURG, BERTUCCINI, O’DANIEL, and all other DOE
13 Defendants were state actors or political subdivisions of the State of Nevada, acting under color of
14 law.

15 80. Defendants LVMPD, KUBLA, CLEMENTS, GONZALES, BACKMAN,
16 ROTHENBURG, BERTUCCINI, O’DANIEL, and all other DOE Defendants did violate the civil
17 rights of the Plaintiff or the decedent under the Nevada Constitution, Art. I Sec. 18 and Nevada law
18 in the following ways, without limitation: Unlawfully entering the apartment and using an unlawful
19 mode of entry by failing to properly knock-and-announce and allow a reasonable time for Williams
20 to ascertain the officer’s identities and provide them admittance, shooting and killing Williams,
21 provoking a violent confrontation, and using excessive force to conduct the search and seizure
22 considering the totality of the circumstances.

23 81. Based on the acts pleaded in the prior Paragraph, Plaintiff ALEXANDER also has a
24 direct cause of action against the Defendants for violation of her substantive due process right to
25 associate with her family member, Williams, which the Defendants violated.

26 82. The acts of the Defendants LVMPD, KUBLA, CLEMENTS, GONZALES,
27 BACKMAN, ROTHENBURG, BERTUCCINI, O’DANIEL and all other DOE Defendants, which
28 were done in concert, deprived Williams of his rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the

1 Constitution or laws of the state of Nevada.

2 83. Defendants LVMPD, KUBLA, CLEMENTS, GONZALES, BACKMAN,
3 ROTHENBURG, BERTUCCINI, O'DANIEL and all other DOE Defendants lacked any valid
4 justification or Constitutional exception for their unlawful actions.

5 84. The Nevada Supreme Court has expressly held that there is no qualified immunity
6 for Nevada Constitutional torts.

7 85. As a result of the violation of Williams' civil rights he died. Prior to his death he
8 sustained physical injury with tremendous pain and suffering, emotional distress, and nominal
9 damages in an amount to be proven at trial. ALEXANDER as an heir has also experienced her own
10 grief, loss, sorrow and companionship of her son. These damages will be determined at trial but are
11 alleged to exceed One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000).

12 86. The aforementioned acts of the Defendants were the proximate cause of Williams'
13 injuries and death.

14 87. Plaintiff ALEXANDER brings this wrongful death and survivorship action in her
15 capacity as an heir and administrator of Williams' estate for all damages recoverable under NRS
16 § 41.085 and NRS § 41.100.

17 88. The acts of the Defendants LVMPD, KUBLA, CLEMENTS, GONZALES,
18 BACKMAN, ROTHENBURG, BERTUCCINI, O'DANIEL and all other DOE Defendants were
19 taken with oppression, fraud or malice and/or their conduct was motivated by evil motive or intent,
20 or involved reckless or callous indifference to the State constitutionally-protected rights of others,
21 therefore Plaintiff seeks punitive damages.

22 89. Plaintiff specifically pleads to notify the Court that in this action she asserts that
23 Nevada Constitutional Torts are not subject to Nevada's statutory limits on claims against the State
24 found in NRS § 41.035 (monetary limit on damages, bar of punitive damages) because doing so
25 would allow the State to, by statute, limit or bar claims against it which are imposed by the Nevada
26 Constitution.

27 90. Plaintiff is entitled to attorney's fees, costs of suit, expert fees and interest.

28 ///

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Assault and Battery/Wrongful death and Survivorship)

91. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained
in Paragraphs 1-89 as if fully set forth herein.

92. This cause of action is pleaded by Plaintiff ALEXANDER against the following
Defendants: LVMPD, KUBLA, CLEMENTS, GONZALES, BACKMAN, ROTHENBURG,
BERTUCCINI, O'DANIEL and all other DOE Defendants.

93. On or about January 10, 2022, Williams was physically contacted by the Defendants
in a manner that was harmful or offensive, including being shot at least 17 times.

94. The Defendants intended to contact Williams in an unconsented manner, and did so.

95. As a result of the assault and battery on Williams, he died. Prior to his death he
sustained physical injury with tremendous pain and suffering, emotional distress, and in an amount
to be proven at trial. ALEXANDER as an heir has also experienced her own grief, loss, sorrow and
companionship of her son. These damages will be determined at trial but are alleged to exceed One
Million Dollars (\$1,000,000).

96. The aforementioned acts of the Defendants were the proximate cause of Williams'
injuries and death.

97. Plaintiff ALEXANDER brings this wrongful death and survivorship action in her
capacity as an heir and administrator of Williams' estate for all damages recoverable under NRS
§ 41.085 and NRS § 41.100.

98. LVMPD was the principal or employer of KUBLA, CLEMENTS, GONZALES,
BACKMAN, ROTHENBURG, BERTUCCINI, O'DANIEL and all other DOE Defendants at the
time of the events and, therefore, is vicariously liable for their actions.

99. The acts of the Defendants were taken with oppression, fraud or malice and/or their
conduct was motivated by evil motive or intent, or involved reckless or callous indifference to the
federally protected rights of others, therefore Plaintiff seeks punitive damages.

100. Plaintiff is entitled to attorney's fees, costs of suit, expert fees and interest.

28 / / /

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Intentional or Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress-Wrongful Death and Survivorship)

101. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained
in Paragraphs 1-99 as if fully set forth herein.

102. This cause of action is brought by Plaintiff against the following Defendants:
LVMPD, KUBLA, CLEMENTS, GONZALES, BACKMAN, ROTHENBURG, BERTUCCINI,
O'DANIEL, and all other DOE Defendants.

103. Prior to his death, Williams experienced extreme emotional distress as a result of
being shot at least 17 times, some to the back of his shoulder, buttocks and back of the legs, from
noise flashes needlessly deployed on him, and from being zip tied and placed on the floor while he
bled to death.

104. The conduct of the Defendants was extreme and outrageous, meaning it was outside
all possible bounds of decency and is regarded as utterly intolerable in a civilized community.

105. The Defendants' actions were done intentionally or negligently.

106. As a result of the violation of Williams' civil rights and the acts set forth above, he
died. Prior to his death he sustained severe emotional distress, anguish, horror, worry, grief and
shock, in an amount to be proven at trial but exceeding One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000).

107. The aforementioned acts of the Defendants were the proximate cause of Williams'
emotional distress and death.

108. Plaintiff ALEXANDER brings this wrongful death and survivorship action in her
capacity as an heir and administrator of Williams' estate for all damages recoverable under NRS
§ 41.085 and NRS § 41.100.

109. LVMPD was the principal or employer of KUBLA, CLEMENTS, GONZALES,
BACKMAN, ROTHENBURG, BERTUCCINI, O'DANIEL, and all other DOE Defendants at the
time of the events and, therefore, is vicariously liable for their actions.

110. The acts of the Defendants were taken with oppression, fraud or malice and/or their
conduct was motivated by evil motive or intent, or involved reckless or callous indifference to the
federally protected rights of others, therefore Plaintiff seeks punitive damages.

111. Plaintiff is entitled to attorney's fees, costs of suit, expert fees and interest.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Negligence- Wrongful Death and Survivorship)

4 112. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained
5 in Paragraphs 1-110 as if fully set forth herein.

6 113. This cause of action is pleaded by Plaintiff ALEXANDER against the following
7 Defendants: LVMPD, KUBLA, CLEMENTS, GONZALES, BACKMAN, ROTHENBURG,
8 BERTUCCINI, O'DANIEL and all other DOE Defendants.

9 114. Defendants owed a duty of care to Williams to properly execute a warrant on the
10 apartment where he was inside, to lawfully enter the apartment where he was, and to use a lawful
11 mode of entry to enter.

115. This duty of care is established by the United States and the Nevada constitutions,
federal and law statutes, LVMPD internal policies and procedures, and other industry standards for
police conduct.

15 116. The Defendant officers breached their duty by negligently performing their search
16 and seizure through negligent tactical conduct preceding their use of deadly force, including failing
17 to confirm the suspect was in the apartment, that he rented or regularly used the apartment, by
18 conducting the raid at 5:00 a.m. in darkness, by deploying distraction devices that would prevent a
19 person from understanding the officers stating their presence and purpose, and by failing to perform
20 a legal knock and announce by not allowing a reasonable opportunity for persons inside the
21 apartment dwelling to ascertain the identity of the officers and comply with the request for
22 admittance prior to using any force to enter a dwelling.

23 117. As a result of the violation of Williams' civil rights and the acts set forth above, he
24 died. Prior to his death he sustained physical injury with tremendous pain and suffering, emotional
25 distress, and in an amount to be proven at trial. ALEXANDER as an heir has also experienced her
26 own grief, loss, sorrow and companionship of her son. These damages will be determined at trial
27 but are alleged to exceed One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000).

118. The aforementioned acts of the Defendants were the proximate cause of Williams'

emotional distress and death.

119. Plaintiff ALEXANDER brings this wrongful death and survivorship action in her capacity as an heir and administrator of Williams' estate for all damages recoverable under NRS § 41.085 and NRS § 41.100.

120. LVMPD was the principal or employer of KUBLA, CLEMENTS, GONZALES, BACKMAN, ROTHENBURG, BERTUCCINI, O'DANIEL and all other DOE Defendants at the time of the events and, therefore, is vicariously liable for their actions.

121. The acts of the Defendants were taken with oppression, fraud or malice and/or their conduct was motivated by evil motive or intent, or involved reckless or callous indifference to the federally protected rights of others, therefore Plaintiff seeks punitive damages.

122. Plaintiff is entitled to attorney's fees, costs of suit, expert fees and interest.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Monell Claims)

123. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in Paragraphs 1-121 as if fully set forth herein.

124. This cause of action is pleaded by Plaintiff ALEXANDER against the following Defendants: LVMPD.

125. This cause of action is pleaded to assert liability of LVMPD pursuant to *Monell v. Dep't of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658, 98 S. Ct. 2018 (1978) and 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

126. Williams was deprived of his constitutional rights in violation of the Federal and State Constitutions and he was killed as a result.

127. LVMPD had a policy, practice or custom that caused the Constitutional deprivation.

128. More specifically, LVMPD has a policy, practice or custom of executing search warrants in the early hours of the morning, in the dark, and not abiding by the knock-and-announce requirement, allowing no time for a sleeping person to reasonably ascertain who was at the door and to respond to the officer's request for admittance.

129. This policy, practice or custom is a longstanding practice or custom which constitutes the "standard operating procedure" of the local government entity and/or an official with final

1 policymaking authority has ratified these decisions by subordinates.

2 130. In this case, a superior officer specifically confirmed at a press conference that it was
3 common procedure for LVMPD to execute warrants of this kind in the early morning hours when
4 people are asleep and LVMPD's Force Investigation Team (FIT) investigated Williams' shooting,
5 found it justified and thus ratified the actions of the officers.

6 131. Additionally, LVMPD had an unwritten policy or custom of using CET entry for
7 warrants that were not no-knock warrants. Because the very purpose of a CET entry is to quickly
8 overtake occupants of a structure by surprise, the use of CET entries on warrants which are not no-
9 knock warrants is inconsistent with Federal and State law knock and announce requirements.
10 LVMPD also had an unwritten policy or custom of serving such warrants early in the morning when
11 occupants were likely to be asleep, again in an apparent attempt to catch occupants asleep and deny
12 them they Constitutional right to come to the door and allow officers entry in a reasonable amount
13 of time.

14 132. LVMPD's policy or custom amounted to deliberate indifference to Williams'
15 constitutional rights.

16 133. LVMPD's policy or custom was the moving force behind the constitutional violation.

17 134. In addition, LVMPD failed to properly screen, train, supervise and/or discipline its
18 attendant and protective personnel. LVMPD policy allowed officers to serve on SWAT live actions
19 before they had completed basic SWAT training school. Incredibly, Sgt. BACKMAN had been on
20 SWAT for only 29 days and had not taken the basic SWAT training course but was given a field
21 supervising role over the SWAT entry. Further, officers had not been properly trained on recent
22 changes to IAP forms and policy changes to bar CET entry for property-only search warrants. These
23 and other training failures caused or contributed to the fatal shooting of Williams.

24 135. As a result of the violation of Williams' civil rights, he died. Prior to his death he
25 sustained physical injury with tremendous pain and suffering, emotional distress, and in an amount
26 to be proven at trial. ALEXANDER as an heir has also experienced her own grief, loss, sorrow and
27 companionship of her son. These damages will be determined at trial but are alleged to exceed One
28 Million Dollars (\$1,000,000).

1 136. The aforementioned acts of the Defendants were the proximate cause of Williams'
2 injuries and death.

3 137. Plaintiff ALEXANDER brings this wrongful death and survivorship action in her
4 capacity as an heir and administrator of Williams' estate for all damages recoverable under NRS
5 § 41.085 and NRS § 41.100.

6 138. Plaintiff is entitled to attorney's fees, costs of suit, expert fees and interest.

7 | WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for the following relief:

8 1. For compensatory damages for physical injury, emotional distress, wrongful death,
9 and nominal damages in an amount to be determined at trial but exceeding \$1,000,000;

10 || 2. For punitive damages against the individual Defendants;

11 3. For reasonable costs, interest and attorney's fees pursuant to 42 USC §§ 1983 and
12 1988 and all other applicable law;

13 || 4. Any further relief the Court deems appropriate.

14 DATED this 7th day of August, 2024.

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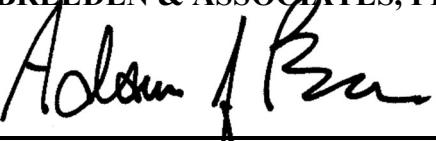
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Attorneys for Plaintiff

1 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

2 Plaintiff requests a jury trial in this matter.

3 DATED this 7th day of August, 2024.

4 **BREEDEN & ASSOCIATES, PLLC**

5 
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20 *Attorneys for Plaintiff*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the 7th day of August, 2024, I served a copy of the foregoing legal document **FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT** via the method indicated below:

5	Through the Court's ECF/CM system on all registered users
6	Pursuant to FRCP 5, by placing a copy in the US mail, postage pre-paid to the following counsel of record or parties in proper person:
7	X Craig R. Anderson, Esq. MARQUIS AURBACH 10001 Park Run Drive Las Vegas, NV 89145 <i>Attorney for Defendants</i>
8	Via receipt of copy (proof of service to follow)

An Attorney or Employee of the following firm:

/s/ Kirsten Brown

BREEDEN & ASSOCIATES, PLLC